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October 28. Lewis's Woodpeckers have become quite scarce. Because of their handsome plumage I hoped to collect a few more, but succeeded in getting but two.

My last notation of them was made November 16, and is as follows: "Lewis's Woodpeckers are entirely gone." Although I find I was in the field ten times between Oct. 28 and Nov. 16 that is the only entry made of them. I cannot say with certainty whence they came or whither they went, but I always thought that they came from the north and went south, still I have nothing to prove it by. I surely found them to be an unusually interesting bird, — HERBERT BROWN, *Yuma, Arizona*.

**The Rivoli Hummingbird in Southern California.**—A male *Eugenes fulgens* was taken by Mr. J. A. Kusche in the San Geronimo Pass, Riverside County, California, July 15, 1899. Mr. Kusche made the bird into a fine skin, which is now No. 17394 of the study series of birds in the California Academy of Sciences. I do not recall any previous instance of the capture of this Hummingbird in California.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

**Vestipedes vs. Eriocnemis.**—*Eriocnemis* Reichenbach (Avium Syst., 1849, pl. xl), is antedated by *Vestipedes* Lesson (Écho du monde savant, sér. 2, VIII, Oct. 22, 1843, 756). Lesson's name is equivalent to *Eriocnemis* and should be used in place of it.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**Note on 'Delattria henrici.'**—This species, named *Ornismya henrica* by Lesson and Delattre in 1839, was first described by Swainson as *Lampornis amethystinus* (Philos. Mag., n. s. I, June, 1827, 442). Although given in a well-known paper, Swainson's name has been entirely ignored—an unfortunate state of affairs, since *L. amethystinus* becomes the type of *Lampornis* through the delayed publication of his 'Zoological Journal' paper (Zool. Journ., III, Dec. 1827, 358). *Lampornis amethystinus* will thus become the proper name of the bird now known as *Delattria henrici*, as well as the type of the genus *Lampornis*. The genus long known as *Lampornis* will probably have to be called *Anthracothonax* Boie.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**Lark Sparrow and Olive-sided Flycatcher in Western Maryland.**—According to a long cherished desire on my part and a wish of Mr. F. C. Kirkwood, I went, on July 16 last, to the highest part of Maryland, to Accident, Garrett Co., for ornithological research. The elevation of Accident and contiguous territory is 2600–3000 feet. I had with me Preble's List of Summer Birds of Western Maryland, of which mention was made in the last volume of 'The Auk,' p. 208. I desired to, if possible, extend this list of 100 species. I found very near all the species at

or near this one locality, which Mr. Preble observed in the six or seven different places he visited. Besides these I found some which he did not find, *e. g.*, Pigeon Hawk, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher and Lark Sparrow. The Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) I found Aug. 19 in the middle of woods, calling or whistling with a clear tone: *Du-ee, du-ee*, just like the name Dewey.

The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) I found to the number of about 50-75 specimens while riding from Accident to Cove, five miles away. After passing through innumerable Vesper, Grasshopper, Field and Chipping Sparrows, I was suddenly astonished to see the Lark Sparrow, with which I was familiar from a long stay in Indiana. I got off the wagon and tried to get a few. But they were very shy. They flew ahead of me, along the fences, into bushes, and into an occasional tree, and when they got to what seemed to be the end of their domain—about five rods along the road—they flew into the fields, and in a half circle back to where I had started to chase them up. This they did several times, never going beyond that certain limit, and I almost gave up my chase after them, when I succeeded in getting an adult female. This was July 24. Taking in addition to this that there were many males, females and young, there is no doubt in my mind that this colony had bred there when found. Although I went over many miles of road round about Accident, I saw no more Lark Sparrows.—G. EFRIG, *Cumberland, Md.*

**The Song-Notes of the Alder Flycatcher.**—Mr. J. A. Farley, in his very interesting article on 'The Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii alnorum*) as a Summer Resident of Eastern Massachusetts' (Auk, Oct., 1901, pp. 347-355), says that the characteristic song of the species when heard at a distance of a few feet "is found in reality to consist of but one harsh explosive syllable." This statement is so much at variance with my own experience that I cannot forbear taking exceptions to it as a general statement, though of course it may apply to individuals of the species. First I must admit that my acquaintance with the Alder Flycatcher is not as intimate as Mr. Farley's. I have never been fortunate enough to find a nest, and I have never watched the bird for any considerable length of time. I am not, however, entirely unfamiliar with it, having made its acquaintance nearly seventeen years ago, *viz.*, in July, 1885, and having met with it in every successive summer since then, with a single exception, and in various places in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia. In all this time I have never suspected the song to consist of a single syllable, and I have often been quite near the bird when he uttered it. It would, therefore, not be easy to convince me that the *characteristic song* of the species is not composed of two or three syllables, though I am aware that the bird has an emphatic one-syllabled note which is not to be confounded either with the insignificant *pep* or with what is known as the song. Let me quote two passages from my journal bearing on this